

House
REPUBLICAN
Conference

FloorPrep

Legislative Digest

Thursday, November 13, 1997

John Boehner
Chairman
8th District, Ohio

House Meets at 10:00 a.m. for Legislative Business

Anticipated Floor Action:

H.R. 1753—A Bill to Establish 2,500 Boys and Girls Clubs of America Facilities by the Year 2000

S.1228—50 States Commemorative Coin Program Act

H.R. 1271—FAA Research, Engineering, and Development Authorization Act

H.R. 1658—Agreeing to the Senate Amendments to Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act Amendments

H.R. 1604—Agreeing to the Senate Amendment to the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians Judgment Funds Distribution Act

S. 731—Extending the Legislative Authority for the National Peace Memorial Garden

S. 1354—Technical Amendments to the Communications Act

S. 1505—Museum and Library Services Technical and Conforming Amendments

S. 1417—Hispanic Cultural Center Act

H.R. 867—Adoption Promotion Act

H.Con.Res. 137—Sense of Congress Regarding Iraqi Crimes Against Humanity

H.Res. 282—Congratulating the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the Occasion of its 30th Anniversary

H.Res. 231—Sense of Congress Regarding Vietnam

H.Con.Res. 172—Sense of Congress Regarding Cooperation Between the U.S. and Mongolia

H.Con.Res. 130—Concerning the Situation in Kenya

H.Res. 273—Condemning the Military Intervention by the Government of Angola into the Republic of Congo

S. 738—Amtrak Reform and Privatization Act

H.R. 2267—Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Appropriations Act (Conference Report)

H.Res. ____—Providing an Exception to the Limitation of Clause 6(d) of Rule X for the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight



Bills Considered Under Suspension of the Rules

Floor Situation: The House will consider the following 16 bills under suspension of the rules after it completes consideration of the expedited procedures rule. Each is debatable for 40 minutes, may not be amended, and requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage.

H.R. 1753—A Bill to Establish 2,500 Boys and Girls Clubs of America Facilities by the Year 2000 amends current law to require the director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to provide grant funding to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America (BGCA) organization through FY 2001. The bill also authorizes \$20 million for each fiscal year between 1997 and 2001 to provide grant funding to establish and extend club facilities, especially in public housing projects and distressed areas. The bill directs the Attorney General to approve applications which will result in the creation of an additional 2,500 BGCA clubs in the U.S. by the year 2000. Applications must include the following criteria: (1) a long-term strategy to establish 1,000 additional clubs, as well as information on the location of those clubs, during FY 1998; (2) a plan to ensure the establishment of all 2,500 clubs in the U.S. by January, 2000; (3) certification that coordination between club authorities and local communities where the clubs exist will be established and maintained; and (4) an explanation of how the new clubs will exist without additional direct federal assistance. Finally, the bill earmarks funds to administrative, travel, and other costs associated with the BGCA's national role-model speaking tour program. CBO estimates that enactment will have no effect on the federal budget. H.R. 1753 was introduced by Mr. Hyde and was reported by voice vote by the Judiciary Committee on October 29, 1997.

S.1228—50 States Commemorative Coin Program Act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, beginning in 1999 and continuing for 10 years, to issue five new quarter-dollar coins per year commemorating one of the fifty states. The coins will be standard circulating coins similar to those issued in honor of the bicentennial in 1976. The states will be honored in the order in which they entered the union. All fifty coins will have a common design on one side (the head of George Washington). The other side will be designed by the secretary in consultation with state officials, the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee (CCCAC), and the Commission on Fine Arts. Standards for state proposals will be maintained with dignified designs worthy of national coinage and the bill directs the Treasury Secretary not to select any frivolous or inappropriate designs. The bill also corrects a design problem of the Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin. The new one dollar coin will be gold colored with a distinctive edge to distinguish it from a quarter. The paper dollar note will continue to be issued unaffected by this change. In addition, the bill authorizes a Wright Brothers First Flight Centennial Coin Program for 2003. CBO estimates that enactment will decrease direct spending by \$15 million over the 1998-2002 and by \$40 million over the 1998-2007 period. S. 1228 was introduced by Sen. Chafee et al. and passed by unanimous consent on November 9, 1997. The House-passed a similar bill by a vote of 413-6 vote on September 23, 1997.

H.R. 1271—FAA Research, Engineering, and Development Authorization Act authorizes \$672.4 million over the next three years for the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) research, engineering, and development programs. The bill also (1) mandates that the president's annual FAA budget request include all basic and applied research and development activities within a single budget category; (2) requires the FAA Administrator's national aviation research plan to highlight the research and development activities which promote technology sharing among government, industry, and academia; (3) directs the administrator to establish a grant program for researchers at undergraduate institutions which involve their undergraduate students in research relevant to the FAA;

and (4) expresses the sense of Congress that the FAA should give priority to correcting all two-digit date-related problems in its computer systems to ensure continued operation in the year 2000. CBO estimates that enactment will result in discretionary outlays of \$672 million over three years. H.R. 1271 was introduced by Mrs. Morella and was reported by the Science Committee by voice vote. The bill passed the House 414-7 on April 29, 1997. The Senate is considering an amended version this week.

H.R. 1658—Agreeing to the Senate Amendments to Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act Amendments reauthorizes the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act (ASBCA; *P.L. 98-613*) through FY 2000. Under the law, the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) monitors state implementation of ASMFC-developed fisheries management plans for striped bass. The bill authorizes appropriations of \$800,000 for the Commerce Secretary and \$250,000 for the Interior Secretary for each fiscal year through FY 2000 to carry out the law. In addition, H.R. 1658 makes several technical and conforming amendments, and requires the ASMFC to establish standards and procedures to ensure an adequate opportunity for public participation in revising its striped bass management plan. The bill establishes civil and criminal penalties for anyone violating the enforcement provisions of the law and extends the authorization for a study by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service to investigate the causes of the decline (and subsequent resurgence) of the Atlantic striped bass. The bill also expands the scope of the studies to include research on the effects of environmental changes and interspecies competition on striped bass populations. CBO estimates that implementing the bill will increase federal spending by \$1 million in FY 1998 and by approximately \$3 million in each of FYs 1998-2000. The bill was introduced by Mr. Saxton and reported by the Resources Committee by voice vote on June 25, 1997. The Senate passed the bill with amendments on November 10 by unanimous consent. The Senate amendments include a new study on the socio-economic benefits of the Atlantic striped bass resource and other minor and technical amendments.

H.R. 1604—Agreeing to the Senate Amendment to the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians Judgment Funds Distribution Act establishes procedures to divide, use, and distribute funds that were awarded in 1971 to five Indian tribes (the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Bay Mills Indian Community, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, and the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians) in Michigan pursuant to judgments by the Indian Claims Commission. CBO estimates that enactment will have no significant impact on the federal government. The bill was introduced by Mr. Kildee; the Resources Committee reported the bill by voice vote. The bill passed the House by voice vote on November 4; the Senate amended the bill and passed it by unanimous consent on November 9. The Senate included an amendment to require the Interior Secretary to sign or renew only one health care contract or compact for the Ketchikan Gateway borough in Alaska, which is intended to improve health care services by reducing duplicative and wasteful administrative costs associated with multiple compacts.

S. 731—Extending the Legislative Authority for the National Peace Memorial Garden extends the legislative authority to construct the National Peace Memorial Garden for five additional years, through June 30, 2002. The existing authority to establish the monument expired June 30, 1997. In 1987, Congress enacted legislation (*P.L. 100-63*) which authorized the National Peace Garden Foundation, a non-profit organization, to construct the National Peace Garden in Washington, D.C., on a site to be determined by the Interior Secretary “to honor the commitment of the people of the United States to world peace.” In 1988, the National Park Service designated a 10-

acre site on Hains Point as the location for the memorial. After numerous design changes, the final design for the Peace Garden was approved by the appropriate agencies in 1993. However, the foundation has yet to raise most of the estimated \$13 million required to complete construction, as well as the \$1.3 million for the maintenance fund. The foundation has recently added several members with fund-raising expertise to its board of directors and is currently implementing a major fundraising campaign. The Commemorative Works Act (*P.L. 99-652*) stipulates that the legislative authority to construct a memorial will expire seven years after the date the memorial was authorized. In 1994, Congress extended the legislative authority for the Peace Garden and two other memorials through June 30, 1997. The bill merely extends the legislative authority for the memorial for an additional three years. S. 731, introduced by Senator Bumpers, passed the Senate by unanimous consent on July 11, 1997.

In addition, the bill incorporates the text of H.R. 765, the Shackleford Banks Wild Horses Protection Act, which directs the Interior Secretary to allow a herd of wild horses to be maintained at the Cape Lookout National Seashore (CALO) located on Core Banks, North Carolina. The herd of approximately 100 wild horses will be jointly managed by the National Park Service (NPS) and the Foundation of Shackleford Horses, a private non-profit foundation. The bill prohibits the secretary from removing or permitting the removal of any free-roaming horses from federal lands within the seashore unless: (1) the number of horses exceeds 110; (2) an emergency or a need to protect public health and safety arises; or (3) there is concern for the persistence and viability of the horse population. CBO estimates that enactment will increase federal costs by approximately \$50,000 annually. The bill was introduced by Mr. Jones (NC); the Resources Committee reported the bill by voice vote on June 25, 1997. The House passed the bill by a vote on July, 22, 1997, by a vote of 416-6; the Senate passed several technical and conforming amendments to the bill and passed it by unanimous consent on November 9, 1997.

S. 1354—Technical Amendments to the Communications Act addresses an oversight in the 1996 Telecommunication Act (*P.L. 104-104*) to clarify that the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has the authority to determine if a telephone company that does not fall under the jurisdiction of a state is eligible for federal support. Specifically, telephone companies that serve high cost areas (i.e., tribal companies and rural service providers) are eligible to receive a subsidy to make the price of their service competitive with other carriers. The 1996 Telecommunications Act placed the responsibility of determining which carriers are eligible for the subsidy or the “universal service support” with the states. Since tribal telephone companies and a few other rural companies (approximately six to eleven companies across the nation) do not fall under the jurisdiction of any state. Therefore, they are not eligible for universal service support. The bill corrects the problem by allowing the FCC to determine eligibility for this handful of phone companies. A CBO cost estimate was unavailable at press time. The bill was introduced by Senator McCain and approved by the Senate by unanimous consent on November 9, 1997.

S. 1505—Museum and Library Services Technical and Conforming Amendments reserves 0.25 percent of the total appropriation for library services for native Hawaiians. The bill also (1) allows the director of the Museum and Library Services Institute (MLSI) to waive civil service hiring procedures for up to 20 percent of MLSI personnel, (2) includes corporation and hospital libraries as special libraries that may be eligible for funding, (3) clarifies that federal funding is reduced in an amount *proportional* to the amount a state reduces funding for libraries (rather than dollar for dollar), (4) allows library service grants for Native Americans to go directly to Indian Tribes, as well as to organizations that represent Native Americans, and (5) allows the MLSI to

enter into cooperative agreements with the funds reserved for National Leadership Grants. A CBO cost estimate was unavailable at press time. The bill was introduced by Senator Jeffords and approved by the Senate by unanimous consent on November 9, 1997.

S. 1417—Hispanic Cultural Center Act authorizes \$17.8 million to construct the Center for Performing Arts at the New Mexico Hispanic Cultural Center. The bill also requires the state of New Mexico to match federal funds for the project. Of the amount authorized, \$2 million has been appropriated from the FY 1998 VA/HUD Appropriations Act and \$3.5 million has been appropriated in the FY 1998 Interior Appropriations Act. The Center for Performing Arts is the second phase of the complex designed to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the first Hispanic settlement in the United States. The State of New Mexico has already appropriated the necessary funds to match the federal contribution to complete the project. The bill was introduced by Senator Domenici and approved by the Senate by unanimous consent on November 7, 1997.

H.R. 867—Adoption Promotion Act, as amended by the Senate, amends current law provisions which govern the adoption of children to significantly shorten the time period in which children who are placed into foster care—which includes children living in state-run foster homes, foster families, or living with non-parent relatives—become permanently established with either their natural families or foster families. Major provisions in the bill include (1) redefining actions which constitute “reasonable efforts” that states are obligated to make to return a foster child to his natural parents, specifically giving states greater flexibility to determine when such efforts serve the child’s needs less than efforts to find an alternate home; (2) authorizing a total of \$20 million annually to allow states to receive \$4,000 in adoption incentive payments (\$6,000 for each special needs child) for each child who is successfully removed from the foster care system above their average state adoption rates; (3) requiring the Health and Human Services Secretary to annually rate states’ adoption placement performance; (4) reauthorizing \$875 million over three years in grant funding to expand the Family Preservation Program; (5) requiring states to provide health insurance coverage for special needs adoptive children whom the state determines are not likely to be adopted without such health coverage; (6) extending eligibility for federally subsidized adoption agreements for special needs children whose adoptions dissolve or whose adoptive parents die; (7) allowing the Health and Human services Department to approve up to 10 additional child welfare and foster care demonstration projects each year; (8) prohibiting states from denying an out-of-state family the right to adopt a child when no suitable in-state adoptive situation could be found; (9) requiring states to perform criminal background checks for prospective foster care and adoptive parents; and (10) shortening from 18 to 15 months the point at which children in foster care undergo a permanency hearing to determine whether they should be returned to their parents, remain in foster care, or be placed for adoption. A CBO estimate was unavailable at press time. H.R. 867 was introduced by Mr. Camp and Mrs. Kennelly. The House passed the bill by a vote of 416-5 on April 10. The Senate passed the bill by unanimous consent on November 8.

H.Con.Res. 137—Sense of Congress Regarding Iraqi Crimes Against Humanity expresses the Sense of Congress concerning the urgent need for an international war crimes tribunal to try Saddam Hussein and members of his Iraqi regime for crimes against humanity. Specifically, the resolution (1) deplores the Iraqi government’s pattern of gross violation of human rights; (2) condemns the Iraqi government’s repeated use of force and weapons of mass destruction against its citizens and neighbors; and (3) denounces the refusal of the Iraqi government to comply with international human rights instruments to which it is a party and cooperate with international monitoring bodies and compliance mechanisms. The resolution also expresses that the president and the Secretary of State

should endorse the formation of an international criminal tribunal for the purpose of prosecuting Saddam Hussein and all other Iraqi officials who are responsible for crimes against humanity, crimes committed in contravention of the Geneva Convention on POWs, and the crime of genocide. The president and the Secretary of State should also work actively and urgently within the international community for the adoption of a United Nations Security Council resolution establishing an International Criminal Court for Iraq. The bill was introduced by Mr. Gilman and Mr. Porter, and the International Relations Committee ordered the resolution reported by voice vote on September 11, 1997.

H.Res. 282—Congratulating the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the Occasion of its 30th Anniversary (1) looks forward to broadening and deepening friendship and cooperation with ASEAN in the years ahead for the benefit of the people of the U.S. and the nations of ASEAN, (2) encourages progress by ASEAN members toward the further development of democracy, respect for human rights, enhancement of the rule of law, and the expansion of market economies, and (3) recognizes the past achievements of ASEAN and pledges its support to work closely with ASEAN as both the U.S. and the nations of ASEAN face current and future regional and global challenges. This year marks the 30th anniversary of ASEAN, which has cooperated in nonviolent settlement disputes and helped bring peace between the nations of the region which for decades had been characterized by instability and conflict. H.Res. 282 was introduced by Mr. Gilman et al. on October 28, 1997 and the International Relations Committee passed the resolution by voice vote on October 31.

H.Res. 231—Sense of Congress Regarding Vietnam urges the president to make clear to the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that America is committed to supporting the economic, religious, and political freedom for the people of Vietnam. Specifically, the bill (1) urges the Vietnamese government to immediately release all political prisoners; (2) calls upon the president to convey to the Vietnamese government that the United States is committed to promoting the freedom and equal protection of Vietnamese citizens, regardless of religion, creed, or past associations; and (3) urges the Vietnamese government to permit all political organizations to exist and function without intimidation, and to announce a framework and timetable within which free and fair elections will take place (under the sponsorship of the United Nations).

Since May 1997, peaceful demonstrations have occurred throughout provinces in southern and northern Vietnam renouncing the repression of the Vietnamese regime, and encouraging political reform. Consequently, 100 to 200 demonstration leaders have been arrested. Under Vietnamese criminal law, security forces are directed to arrest any civilians deemed to be a danger to national security. Moreover, while leaders in Vietnam are interested in expanding trade relations with the United States, the foreign business community has expressed discontent with the corruption, bureaucracy, and lack of commitment to legitimate economic reform within the Vietnamese government. In August 1997, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) reported that child labor practices are on the rise in Vietnam, with children under 15 working 14 hours a day with low, if any, wages. The bill was introduced by Mr. Rohrabacher *et al.* on September 17, 1997, and was reported by voice vote on October 31, 1997.

H.Con.Res. 172—Sense of Congress Regarding Cooperation Between the U.S. and Mongolia expresses the sense of Congress in support of efforts to foster friendship and cooperation between the United States and Mongolia. In 1990, Mongolia officially repudiated communism and has since instituted free market economic policies and democratic political reforms. The Mongolian people

have held two presidential elections and three parliamentary elections, all of which featured aggressive campaigning by myriad political parties. Moreover, these elections were free from violence, voter intimidation, or ballot irregularities. The Mongolian government has experienced peaceful transfers of power, further indicating Mongolia's commitment to peace and the rule of law. Mongolia is therefore one of the few fully functioning democracies in Asia. In recognition of these accomplishments, the bill officially supports the Mongolian parliament's efforts to establish a "United States-Mongolian Friendship Day." Also, the legislation applauds Mongolia's remarkable progress and confirms the United States' commitment to support further efforts. In particular, the bill commends Mongolia for its dedication to environmental protection, most notably, its Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan, which seeks to preserve the habitats of rare plant and animal species and protect Mongolia's environment in general.

The bill calls upon the president to (1) support Mongolia's efforts to expand its free market structure and policies through bilateral assistance programs like the Central Asian Enterprise Fund, and through international financial institutions; (2) assist Mongolia in its efforts to gain accession to international economic structures, including the World Trade Organization; and (3) promote efforts to increase commercial investment in Mongolia by U.S. businesses, and promote policies increasing economic cooperation between the United States and Mongolia. The bill was introduced by Mr. Porter *et al.* on October 22, 1997, and was reported by voice vote by the International Relations Committee on October 31, 1997.

H.Con.Res. 130—Concerning the Situation in Kenya recognizes both those Kenyans who have demonstrated their love of peace, law, and order, and President Moi's initial response to domestic and international pressure to allow meaningful constitutional reform through his recent meetings with opposition church leaders and his decision to grant permits for opposition rallies. The resolution also condemns those who are inciting others to violence, looting, and destroying property. It urges an (1) immediate cessation to the violence in Kenya from all parties, (2) that the government of Kenya take all necessary and lawful steps to avoid more violence in the future, and make rapid progress toward conducting free and fair elections, and (3) that the U.S. government and the international community continue to exert pressure on the government of Kenya to ensure a lasting and committed transition to democracy. Finally, the resolution calls for the creation of a unified prodemocracy movement to work toward implementing constitutional, statutory, and administrative reforms. On July 7, 1997, a large and violent confrontation occurred in Kenya when police stormed Nairobi's All-Saints Cathedral and attacked those present at a prayer meeting. This and other bloody suppressions of constitutional reform rallies have resulted in deaths and scores of injuries against prodemocracy Kenyans resulting from a colonial law which gives Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi sweeping powers to suppress political opponents throughout his 19-year rule. H.Con.Res. 130 was introduced by Mr. Hastings (FL) and the International Relations Committee passed the resolution by voice vote on October 9.

H.Res. 273—Condemning the Military Intervention by the Government of Angola into the Republic of Congo condemns the military intervention by the Government of the Republic of Angola into the Republic of the Congo, and calls on the Government of Angola to immediately withdraw all military troops, supplies, and other assistance from the Republic of the Congo. The resolution also (1) encourages the U.S. Government to condemn the military intervention by the Government of Angola into the Republic of the Congo and its violation of the Lusaka Protocol, the United Nations Charter, and the Organization of African Unity Charter; (2) urges the U.S. government to withhold any military training and assistance to Angola until it ceases all military activities in the Republic of

the Congo; and (3) expresses concern that the U.S. government has sought to strengthen military ties with the government of Angola in advance of the Lusaka Protocol and the full integration of the Angolan military.

War broke out on June 5, 1997, when forces supporting President Pascal Lissouba and the militia of former ruler Denis Sassou Nguesso battled in Brazzaville, the capital of the Republic of Congo. The conflict began after soldiers surrounded former military leader Denis Sassou's home as part of a crackdown on private militias in advance of the presidential elections scheduled on July 27. The clashes resulted in the deaths of hundreds of civilians. After a four-month war for control of the Republic of Congo, Gen. Denis Sassou Nguesso was sworn in as president on October 25, 1997, a position he first held from 1979 until 1991, when public discontent forced him out. Sassou was sworn in after winning through war over the ousted Pascal Lissouba, who became the Central African state's first democratically elected president in 1992. Sassou had attempted unsuccessfully to win back the presidency in 1992, in the country's first multiparty elections. This defeat ignited a political rivalry that exploded in violence on June 5, and ended with Sassou Nguesso's cobra militia and its Angolan allies winning control of Brazzaville and the oil capitol Pointe Noire on October 15.

Angolan troops intervened on the side of former military ruler Sassou at the beginning of October, to patrol the southern fringe of Brazzaville and control pockets of resistance. It is reported that Angola sent more than 1,000 troops into the Republic of the Congo from neighboring Cabinda, including MiG-23 fighter and ground attack squadrons. Angola also helped Laurent Kabila overthrow Mobutu Sese Seko, the longtime dictator in the former Zaire. The bill was introduced by Mr. Menendez *et al.* on October 21, 1997, and was reported by the International Relations Committee by voice vote on October 31, 1997.



S. 738—Amtrak Reform and Privatization Act

Floor Situation: The House is expected to S. 738 after it completes consideration of the scheduled suspensions. On Sunday, the Rules Committee granted a rule providing one hour of general debate, equally divided between the chairman and ranking minority member of the Transportation Committee. It makes in order a committee amendment in the nature of a substitute and waives all points of order against the bill and its consideration. Finally, the rule provides for one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Summary: As amended, S. 738 authorizes \$3.37 billion over FYs 1998-2000 for Amtrak and thoroughly overhauls Amtrak's authorizing statutes. Key provisions of the bill include: (1) replacing the current board of directors with a new business-experienced non-political reform board; (2) allowing Amtrak to readjust its route system to reflect customer demand and usage; (3) redeeming Amtrak's non-voting common stock and voting preferred stock and allowing the new reform board to create a new capital structure and stock offering, including an Employee Stock Ownership Plan; (4) creating an Amtrak Reform Council of business experts to evaluate Amtrak's performance and business plan as well as recommend actions to reduce Amtrak's federal subsidies; (5) establishing an accelerated bargaining process on the issue of labor protection; (6) allowing for negotiations on the issue of contracting out for work, but not before November 1999, unless the parties mutually agree; and (7) setting limits on tort liability for death or injury to passengers or for damage to property of passengers in rail passenger accidents. CBO estimates that enactment will result in outlays of \$389

million in FY 1998, \$167 million in FY 1999, \$579 million in FY 2000, \$469 million in FY 2001, and \$75 million in FY 2002. The Senate passed the bill by unanimous consent on November 8.

Views: The Republican leadership supports passage of the measure and opposes any motions to recommit. An official Clinton Administration viewpoint was unavailable at press time.

Additional Information: For information on the House version of Amtrak reform legislation, see *Legislative Digest*, Vol. XXVI, #29, October 17, 1997.



H.R. 2267—Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Appropriations Act (Conference Report)

Floor Situation: The House is scheduled to consider the conference report to H.R. 2267 after it completes consideration of H.R. 738. At press time, the conference report had not been filed. Additional information will be published in an issue of the *Legislative Digest* when it becomes available.



H.Res. ____—Providing an Exception to the Limitation of Clause 6(d) of Rule X for the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight

Floor Situation: The House is expected to consider H.Res. ____ sometime today. The resolution is privileged, may not be amended, and is debatable for one hour.

Summary: H.Res. ____ creates a temporary exception to House rules which limit the number of subcommittees each committee may have to allow the Government Reform and Oversight Committee to maintain a Subcommittee on the Census for the duration of the 105th Congress. The sweeping rules package that was adopted at the beginning of the 104th Congress limited each committee to seven working subcommittees. The Government Reform & Oversight Committee, which already maintains seven subcommittees, has requested to establish another subcommittee to consider the problems facing the year 2000 census. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Burton.



PLEASE NOTE: UNDER THE EXPEDITED PROCEDURES RULE, NEW MEASURES MAY BE BROUGHT TO THE FLOOR UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULES AN HOUR AFTER BEING ANNOUNCED, AND CONFERENCE REPORTS MAY BE CONSIDERED AT ANY TIME.